

The Times.

THE TIMES COMPANY.

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1899.

CURRENCY LEGISLATION.

The information from Washington is that the Banking and Currency Committee of the House of Representatives will report two bills dealing with the currency. One will deal with the standard of value and the greenbacks, and the other with the future issues of currency. It is not a matter of the smallest moment whether the subject is dealt with in two bills or in one, so that it is dealt with properly and effectively. It may be more logical that it should be treated in two rather than in one bill, as the subject is logically divisible into two entirely different heads.

The bill of Mr. Hill, of Connecticut, has features in it that we hope will be embodied in whatever measure is brought forward. He proposes, for instance, that when greenbacks come into the Treasury they shall be impounded there, and never be allowed to go out again, unless in exchange for gold coin. That is the next best thing to destroying them, which, of course, should be done, but as the sublimated patriots and cross-eyed Populists will never allow the "blood-stained greenbacks" to go entirely out of existence, we shall have to humor them with a formality, even though there is no substance. It is a dangerous formality though, as, when the country is not on the watch, the Populists may get a grip on power that will enable them to put the greenbacks out into active circulation again, and if they do, that fact alone will give such a shock to confidence that the endless chain movement will be again set up, and we may see the scenes of 1847 repeated.

This feature of Mr. Hill's bill, or something that is equivalent to it, must, by all means, be incorporated in whatever measure is brought forward. There must also be an emphatic and positive statement that the gold dollar of twenty-five and eight-tenths grains, nine-tenths fine, is the standard of value in these United States, will always be, and whoever makes contracts for dollars to be fulfilled in the United States of America may feel perfectly assured that the contracts will be fulfilled by the delivery of those dollars or their equivalent in value. This is the all-essential thing in our legislation, though, indeed, the practice of the country for seventy years has been based upon that proposition, and it is no more possible to change the fact than it is to make water run uphill. The Populists and the greenbackers and the free-coiners may all combine together and give us another terrible alarm like that they gave us in the fall of 1896, but the conservatism and common sense of the country will always rise up and assert itself as it did then, and overthrow the combination as it did then. This mighty country, with its mighty interests developed and developing, is never going to allow the perpetual motion cranks to embark it upon a voyage that aims at overthrowing the laws of nature. It has attained its present unparalleled state of wealth, contentment and development by paying strict regard to natural laws, and it does not propose to allow wild-eyed empirics to peril its future by engaging it in their visionary experiments.

The principal features of the currency bill to be reported, as the press states them, is that banks will be allowed to issue currency to the face value of the bonds they deposit, and small banks with only \$25,000 of capital may be established in small towns. This is a move in the right direction, but it will fall utterly short of what the country requires. So long as the law remains in force that taxes the issues of State banks so heavily as to make it impossible for the State banks to issue their notes, so long will the agriculturists live without media of exchange and, therefore, restless and discontented. Some of these times the country will wake up to this fact.

SHOP TALK.

Our readers have come to the conclusion that The Times is indulging in a great deal of shop talk. That sort of talk is the most popular talk of the day. We are just waking up from a period of depression in business and every man's energies have been quickened. We are on the eve of a great business and industrial boom in this

country, and the people are thinking of business and of little else. They are too busy to give their attention to politics and to discuss theories as to what is necessary to be done by the government to promote prosperity. All thoughtful men have satisfied themselves that nothing is now necessary except a let-alone policy, and active, intelligent effort on the part of the people.

We do not think that we go amiss in talking shop at times like these. We believe that one short industrial article containing one practical thought is worth more than a column of political dissertation.

HOW TO MAKE CHEAP COTTON PAY.

Mr. D. A. Tompkins, a large cotton manufacturer of Charlotte, N. C., publishes in the Raleigh Morning Post a most sensible and practical article with reference to the cotton industry in that State. Mr. Tompkins starts out with the proposition that cheap cotton has come to stay and says that the people of the South might as well make up their minds to it and turn their attention in the direction of making the most of the condition as it exists. "We believe that that proposition is substantially true. With a short crop of cotton naturally the price would advance, and if this country prospers, as we believe it will prosper, raw cotton will bring a higher price, even though the crop should be as large as it has been the past two years. Indeed there has already been a rise in the price of raw cotton and that staple seems to be going up to a higher figure yet. But we don't believe that the South under normal conditions can count on much more than six cents per pound for raw cotton, and that is the price which Mr. Tompkins suggests.

But in spite of that, he goes on, there is relief near at hand for the people of the South if they will only improve their opportunities. "Don't send the raw cotton out of the State. Don't put it in bales for shipment to Europe at six cents a pound, but put it in cloth for shipment at twenty cents a pound." That is Mr. Tompkins' idea in a nutshell, and he then proceeds to elaborate as to detail. He thinks that with proper knowledge and skill raw cotton can be turned into stuffs that will sell on the market not at twenty cents, but at thirty cents, and even at fifty cents and a dollar a pound. It all depends on the quality and character of the stuffs into which the raw cotton is manufactured.

Mr. Tompkins supposes a case, as follows: Putting the crop in the South at 10,000,000 bales of 50 pounds each at 6 cents per pound, this would give in the aggregate \$60,000,000, while the crop in North Carolina would yield about \$15,000,000; but at 40 cents per pound the North Carolina crop would yield \$24,000,000, and Mr. Tompkins, who, as we have said, is a practical man, believes that such a result is altogether attainable. But to be safely within bounds he puts the price of the manufactured product at 20 cents per pound on the average, making the total yield of the finished product in the State \$60,000,000 instead of \$15,000,000 for cotton sold in the raw.

But in order to this, concludes Mr. Tompkins, there must be skilled labor, and in order to skilled labor there must be training schools and he heartily recommends a generous supply of textile schools in the old North State. This is a subject on which we have many times touched in these columns. The South has many advantages over the North as a manufacturing community, but it must be confessed that in the matter of skilled labor we are deficient and in this, a day of sharp competition, every successful industry must have educated workmen.

Educated men are needed in all departments of industry, and by educated men we mean men whose minds have been well trained in the schools, men who have not only trained their minds but acquired a knowledge of science and of all things necessary to skillful work in that department of industry which they may have chosen for their occupation. Go into any of the shops of the country to-day and you will soon ascertain that the men who command the highest wages, the men who really furnish the brain work for the establishment, are the men who have had a technical education. The South is deficient in such schools. We have not paid the attention to practical education which we ought to have done, and in that respect we are not fully abreast of the times.

We commend the sensible views of Mr. Tompkins to thoughtful men. Mr. Tompkins, we repeat, is himself a man of practical education and a manufacturer. He does not deal in theories, but he regards conditions, and his views are well worth the consideration of the Southern people.

A NEW FARMERS' PARTY.

It is said that the farmers of Illinois have set about organizing a new party with a view to promoting their own interests. They declare that agriculture lies at the basis of all prosperity, and that the farmer is not getting his fair share of the wealth which is produced. They demand, therefore, that the farmer shall have equal representation with other branches of industry in the government, and that there shall be legislation in the farmers' interest.

We do not dispute either of the propositions first stated, but it is a great mistake for the farmer to suppose that his interests are to be promoted by any special legislation that may be enacted in his favor. The Chicago Chronicle well says in this connection that what the farmers needs is not more class legislation, but the repeal of all class legislation; that he does not need more law, but less law. All that he needs indeed is for the government to stand by the principles of the constitution, giving special advantage to none, but giving to each and every class and to each and every citizen the same opportunities with every other class and every other citizen to earn a livelihood and to accumulate wealth.

In our imperfect manner we have tried to convince the people that no class is to be made rich by legislation except at the expense of all other classes. We have tried to get it out of the heads of the people that prosperity is to come to this country and to them through legislative enactments, through free silver and unlimited greenbacks and sub-treasury and bonded warehouse schemes and all sorts of propositions of that kind which have been made, all with the idea of creating prosperity by artificial means. It

is a false idea. Of course good government is necessary to the welfare of any people, but it was Mr. Jefferson's idea that the best government is the least government; that the less legislation we have, consistent with the protection of society, the less interference there be on the part of government with the business affairs of life, the better off will the people be.

This country does not need more legislation. If Congress would only adjourn and leave the business affairs of the United States alone for the next several years, it would do more for prosperity than it can possibly do by legislation.

VIRGINIA IRON INDUSTRIES.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Bristol News, is in full realization of the fact which this paper has so often proclaimed—that Southwest Virginia is on the eve of a great industrial boom. The News reproduces a telegram recently sent out from Knoxville with reference to the organization of a strong company to purchase the iron furnaces throughout the Southwest and put them to work, and indulges in much the same comment that we made in our reference to the same item of news. Our Bristol contemporary declares that "day is breaking," and heartily congratulates its readers on the beautiful prospects.

The News is not disturbed by the fact that these furnaces have been put into a combination and that they will be operated under one management. It takes money, says the News, and the highest credit, cash and confidence to accomplish great business results in these times. A combination of capital and capacity is necessary on such great works. We suppose that some of the anti-corporation people throughout the Southwest would prefer that these furnaces remain idle forever than that they be gobbled up by a trust, but all who love enterprise better than theories and prejudices are generally rejoiced at the prospect.

We believe that there is no richer country in the South than that portion of Southwest Virginia, East Tennessee and Southeast Kentucky—the country in which this large company proposes to operate. All the favors of heaven seem to have been bestowed upon it, and that it has not been hitherto developed is due to unfavorable conditions. The situation is now changed, however, and we believe that the developments now begun will go on at a rate not even exaggerated in the days of the boom. There is everything in that section to make wealth and prosperity, and the forces necessary to thorough development have now been set in motion.

The dispatches tell of a sea captain who bought a woman with a pig. The great American hog will soon be demanding a ratio with silver and gold.

The V. M. L. of course, will now stand for Very Meek Indeed, as far as this graduating class is concerned.

Strange that they never have clean sailing when a hurricane sweeps the seas. General Eagan might try wearing a cabbage leaf in his hat. That's cooling.

Congressman Johnson and the Mexican volcano broke out at the same time with some very hot stuff.

Things are getting very slow, we have not built a new depot in Richmond for three days.

Dr. Rafael, it seems, was only waiting for a chance in Samoa after all.

Agathino has proclaimed his Philippine republic. It will be a great day for Aggie when they begin to make money.

The wind is tempered to the shorn lamb. These are mild days in the vicinity of the stock exchanges.

A newspaper reporter has a verdict of \$10,000 against Ned Goodwin. At last, now we shall read of a reporter who gets a suit of clothes and pays for it all at once.

What's the use of proving that the embalmed beef killed cats, Eagan was not buying meat for cats.

Rev. John Jasper will feel relieved, the Royal Geographical Society of London, has learned that the earth is tetrahedral.

Senatorial plums appear to be the highest priced fruit that California has raised yet.

The Abraham Lincoln Monument at Springfield, Ill., is decaying under gross neglect, but Altgeld and Tanner are neither very strong on dead people.

Ex-Governor Bob Taylor's view of politics should be set to the music of "Oh what a difference in the morning."

The last attempt at lynching in Ohio was a failure, but really the "best citizens" are busy holding down jobs somewhere else.

The Kaiser is forty years old to-day, and still writes poetry.

A Hartford paper contains a headline, "Suicide his last act," still a man would

Tutt's Pills
Cure All
Liver Ills.

A Strong Fortification.

Fortify the body against disease by Tutt's Liver Pills, an absolute cure for sick headache, dyspepsia, sour stomach, malaria, constipation, jaundice, biliousness and all kindred troubles. "The Fly-Wheel of Life." Dr. Tutt; Your Liver Pills are the fly-wheel of life. I shall ever be grateful for the accident that brought them to my notice. I feel as if I had a new lease of life. J. Fairleigh, Platte Cannon, Col. Tutt's Liver Pills

hardly be expected to go out and plough an hour or two after killing himself.

General Fitz Lee has issued an order prohibiting the soldiers from looting skulls and bones in their tents, and as they have no closets this would seem to be a direct blow at the skeleton business.

Often So.

Two souls with but a single thought; How often we have seen them. So silly that they did not seem. To have even that between them. —Philadelphia Bulletin.

That's Different.

Miss Lakewood—So you have decided that you cannot marry him? Miss Fikbridge—Not exactly. I said I did not think I could ever learn to love him.—Baltimore Life.

Which?

"A lady called to see you while you were out," said the boy. "Are you sure it wasn't my wife or the cook?" asked Knobson.—Philadelphia North American.

Acquiring the Art.

Grimsom—What is the matter with Flubbs? I never heard a man talk as fast as he does.

Hapley—Yes; he has begun to take boxing lessons.—Boston Transcript.

Beastly Acting.

First Manager—Why did you advise that fellow to go into a stock company? He is no actor.

Second Manager—Can't act a bit more than a cow. That's the reason I told him to go into a stock company.—Detroit Free Press.

Touched.

Yesat—Don't you think Daubson has the touch of the real artist? Crimmonback—Well, he touched me to-day for \$5. Is that about the right touch for an artist?—Yonkers Statesman.

Take Your Choice.

There are two times in a woman's life when she is absolutely certain to keep her engagement with a man. One is when she is very much in love with him and the other when she wishes to give him a piece of her mind about something.—Feminine Observer.

Envious.

"I wish I had gone to the war. It must be great to be the hero to the girls."

"I don't think I would like it. The idea of competing with matinee actors and skating rink 'professors' is rather distasteful to me."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Retrospective Consolation.

Maggie—Marie's engagement has been broken off. Minnie—Is that a fact? Poor girl! I saw her sitting at the window as I came by.

—Yes; she likes to sit at the window and study the physiognomy she cut on the glass with the ring she had to send back.—Yonkers Statesman.

The Old Game.

"Claves," said he, "were known to the Greeks."

"They must have been, in the nature of things," said she. "For did they not have both theatres and married couples in those days?"

Which goes to show that the workings of the Great Plan were just about the same in the days of the ancients.—Indianapolis Journal.

"Sine Died."

Not long since the notice "Court adjourned sine die" was posted on the door of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn. Some gentlemen with an article and a highly trained sense of humor added a "die" to the word "die," and went on his way rejoicing. Next day a person who makes a practice of hunting the public buildings in Brooklyn and professes acquaintance with every well-known man in the vicinity, dropped into the clerk's office.

"See here," he said, "when did Sine pass in his checks?"

"What's that?" demanded the astonished clerk.

"When did Sine die? I see the courts are closed on account of it."

"Oh, said the clerk, pulling himself together. "He died yesterday. Did you know him?"

"Know him? I should say I did. Knew his father before him. Too bad, isn't it?" And Sine's bereaved friend passed out with his burden of sorrow.—Law Notes.

AFTERMATH.

Associate Justice Henry W. Williams, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, is dead.

One-legged Ira Schaefer, of Canton, Ohio, has just undergone a second amputation of his shortened leg in Chicago, in order that the cork leg he attaches to it may better fit him, so that he can earn a high salary representing a Chicago cigar store at the National Biscuit Exposition in 1900.

The Atlanta Journal prints the following from an appreciative correspondent:

"Buckhead, Jan. 21.—Allow me to return to you my thanks for the kind attention given my communication regarding Joe Duke's, my hog, which I really do regard as the best of the breed, with all the respect and reserved seat sale. The Colonel proceeded with his lecture, but remarked: 'If there is no hell there should be one.'"

The North Carolina State Confederate Veterans' Association met in Raleigh Wednesday and adopted the following resolution unanimously: "Resolved, That we, Confederate veterans of North Carolina, in State convention assembled, desire to give expression to our cordial and sincere appreciation of the sympathetic and patriotic utterances of the President of the United States in reference to the care of Confederate dead, and to assure him that his generous language has not been misconstrued."

A special to the New York Sun from Chicago says:

H. C. and J. H. Moore of Diamond Match, National Biscuit and Tin Plate fame have settled with all their creditors. They began to pay off their obligations several weeks ago. Within ten days they have paid out \$50,000 in cash, and La Salle street was full of the happy debtors who could no longer hold the secret. The Diamond Match Company, too, has received \$200,000 from the Moores in full liquidation of their indebtedness to it. The promoters, who two and one-half years ago, with all the \$100,000 and who closed the Chicago Stock Exchange for three months, have now a clean financial bill of health and a handsome balance in the bank besides. They have paid the \$100,000 which they owed in cash and stock in the National Biscuit and American Tin Plate companies, and it has all been done in less than one year since February 28, 1898, when the Biscuit Company was organized.

There are 30,000 negroes in New York city according to latest estimates.

TEN CENTS FOR A BLOCK.

What Chief Bonner Offered For a Burning Building—A Man Whose Life Was Not Worth A Dollar.



"I would not give ten cents for that block."

So said Chief Bonner, of the New York Fire Department, during the great conflagration in that city on Sunday night, December 4, 1898.

In the midst of the howling gale and falling rain the men fought like the Old Guard at Waterloo, and, in the end, with far better success. Yet there were moments of intense doubt and anxiety. But before daylight broke on the wild scene the commander of the little army of rescue drew a deep breath of relief—he had the situation in the palm of his hand.

So far as we know, men have always been fighting disease—which is a worse affliction than fire—have been trying to understand and suppress it. What have we learned? We have not learned everything, but we have learned much. We can help all ailments; some we can cure. Sufferers from disease want help, no matter what it is or where it comes from.

That is why people are continually writing such letters as these: "Dear Sir—You will remember my describing in a former letter how terribly I suffered from chronic kidney trouble and how hopeless my condition was at that time. I had consulted doctor after doctor, from general practitioners to eminent specialists, with one uniform result. They looked wise and talked well, but they did not help me. But I wanted what all sufferers want—relief, not reasons.

"In my other letter I said I would not take one hundred thousand dollars for what Warner's Safe Cure did for me. When I took the first dose I was so full of despair of my future that I would not have given a dollar for my chances in this world. Yet because of this medicine only, life is as sweet and precious to me as to any other man.

(Signed) J. O. COLLINS, "Farmville, Va."

day I say I would not take a million dollars for what Warner's Safe Cure did for me. When I took the first dose I was so full of despair of my future that I would not have given a dollar for my chances in this world. Yet because of this medicine only, life is as sweet and precious to me as to any other man.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

As stated, only two hundred and fifty tickets will be sold for the representation, under the auspices of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, of "In a Persian Garden."

The place at the Executive Mansion on the evening of February the 7th, and the number of tickets is limited in order that the parlors may not be uncomfortably crowded. They may be secured at the place at the Executive Mansion on the evening of February the 7th, and the number of tickets is limited in order that the parlors may not be uncomfortably crowded. They may be secured at the place at the Executive Mansion on the evening of February the 7th, and the number of tickets is limited in order that the parlors may not be uncomfortably crowded.

The meeting was called for the purpose of making all necessary arrangements for vaccinating the people of the city. The plan for this work caused considerable discussion among the members.

The meeting began practical work by opening bids for the purchase of vaccine virus.

Mr. Nunnally moved that the committee buy 3,000 capacity vaccine tubes, the first order to be for 1,000 tubes. The resolution was carried and the druggists of this city were requested to enter bids for supplying the same.

Mr. Nunnally moved that the city be restricted and four physicians be employed to do the work for the space of thirty days, at the expiration of that time the public work to stop, and all vaccinated after that time should do so at their own expense, these physicians to make a house-to-house canvass on time. These were the resolutions adopted.

Then after the physician's office for their services. The motion was carried.

MRS. WRIGHT DEAD.

Mrs. Susie Wright died yesterday morning at the residence of her brother, Mr. Jeremiah Wright, on Seventeenth and Everett streets, at 7:35 o'clock. She was in the thirtieth year of her age.

Mrs. Wright had been a great sufferer for the past three years. The cause of her illness and death being consumption. She was a consistent member of the West-End Methodist church. She leaves a devoted husband, Mr. Samuel Wright, and four small children.

The funeral will take place from West-End Methodist church to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. The pastor, Rev. J. D. Crawley, will conduct the services. The interment will be made in Maury cemetery.

WILL START UP MONDAY.

The Marshall Mills' has had the machinery overhauled and in some instances replaced by new machines and will start with full force to work next Monday, so the reporter was informed by one of the officials this morning.

The Old Dominion Mills will not start up quite yet but they are expected to resume work in a few days. The large bells the cotton mills have not been heard calling the employees to work for many years and when they sound Monday it will be like sweet music to their ears.

Messrs. A. D. Shotwell & Co., and the Wright Collar Co., have a large force of hands engaged in cleaning up and rebuilding their works, which were partially destroyed by fire a few nights since. These concerns expected to be in full operation in a very short time.

MISS BOTTOMS' FUNERAL.

The funeral of Miss Alma Bottoms, the fifteen-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Bottoms, took place from Fifth-Street Methodist church yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. Rev. J. W. Wallace, the pastor of the church, conducted the services. The interment was made in Maury cemetery.

Her death occurred from the residence, No. 500 Stockton street, Tuesday night at 7 o'clock. The exercises were well attended by her school friends and playmates.

MR. SMITH MARRIED.

Mr. T. H. Smith, one of the popular clerks in the city postoffice, left last week on a short vacation. From Manchester he went to New York, where he met his sweetheart and had a pleasant time seeing the sights of Gotham. They left the Greater New York for Washington, where they decided to get married, which pleasant affair occurred last Thursday before a local minister.

The newly-made man and wife returned to the city Monday, where they will reside in future. The affair was attended to be kept a secret but it leaked out.

BRIEF MENTION.

Mr. J. Archer Williamson, No. 156 McDonough street, is detained at his home with the grip.

Mrs. Jacob Brewer is very ill at her residence, No. 231 Everett street.

Mr. Harvey Johns, of No. 1709 Mary street, is very sick, who is reported quite ill, was slightly better yesterday.

Mrs. Bernard P. Vaden, who has been

TO MAKE BIDS
FOR THE VIRUS.

Three Thousand Tubes to Be Bought in Manchester.

HOUSE TO HOUSE CANVASS.

Details for Vaccinating the People Agreed Upon—The Marshall Mills' to Resume Work—Death of Mrs. Wright—Other News.

Manchester Bureau, Richmond Times, 1112 Hull street, Beattie Block.

The special committee from the City Council and the Board of Health met in the Council chamber last night. Dr. Lawrence Ingram, the president of the Board of Health, presided, and Mr. T. H. Betty acted as secretary.

The meeting was called for the purpose of making all necessary arrangements for vaccinating the people of the city. The plan for this work caused considerable discussion among the members.

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